

SPORTS



Moscowites Marina Petrova and Stanislav Leonovich (photo was the national pair title, Natalia Bryzgalova and Andrei Bukin as well as Alexander Faleyev, all "Moscow News" tournament winners, also came out on top in the ladies and men's singles respectively. Yelena Yezhovskaya was the top female competitor.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

KARPOV'S TENTH WIN

Triple chess world champion Anatoly Karpov leads the top ten list of players in the past year in the annual survey run by the Soviet "Soviet" illustrated magazine. His tenth world championship title, won in 1975, is his tenth world title.

SUCCESS FOR SERGEI DANILIN

World champion Moscovite Sergei Danilin scored a win in the first leg contest on the World Cup programme, at Halmstad, Sweden. He totalled 2,150 in three runs over a 1,000 m course, ahead of Uwe Handrich, of the GDR (2,162).

AFRICAN FOOTBALLER OF THE YEAR

Cameroon's goalie Thomas Nono has won the "African

EUROPEANS IN THE NHL

The North American National Hockey League (NHL), which only recently consisted nearly exclusively of Canadian players, has been increasingly acquiring "European imports" lately.

Over the past five years the number of European exports who signed contracts with various league clubs rose from 14 to 55, attests a recent NHL bulletin.

Only three of the 21 NHL clubs — Boston Bruins, Chicago

Black Hawks and Minnesota North Stars — have not a single European player on their roster, while Vancouver Canucks have eight of them.

Many Europeans are coming to the forefront of their new clubs. For instance, Sweden's Kent Nilsson (Calgary) and Jorgen Pettersson (Saint Louis), Finn Topi Levo (New Jersey) and Czechoslovak Ivan Hlinka (Vancouver) are top scorers in their respective clubs.

FOR HANDBALL CUPS

In the European Winners Cup first quarterfinals leg the Central Army Club beat GDR Magdeburg, 30-17, in Moscow, with nine goals from CAC top scorer Fedyukin.

The second leg is due on January 15.

In Rostov-on-Don the local Rostselmash women's club de-

beated a Belgrade team, 28-13, in the first leg of the European Cup Winners Cup 1/8th final.

To the European Cup quarterfinals the Zaporozhye Industrial Institute team downed Hungary's Banyasz (Totabanya), 29-18, with their top scorer Sergei Kishinryuk netting eight goals.



The Central Army Club, of the USSR, and Magdeburg, of the GDR, clash in a European Winners Cup handball game.

Photo by Ilya Grzhibovskiy

Nivas in the Paris-Dakar rally

French racing drivers piloting Soviet-made Lada 2121 "Niva" cars have made a good showing to date in the forbidding 10,000-kilometre Paris-Dakar rally. Now that the race is in its seventh day the crew of Andrei Trost and Eric Brievole are third overall, with Jean Claude Brievole (Eric's father) and his navigator Andre Delaine lying in fifth position. The leaders, Belgian Jacky Ickx and noted French actor Claude Brasseur are driving a Mercedes.

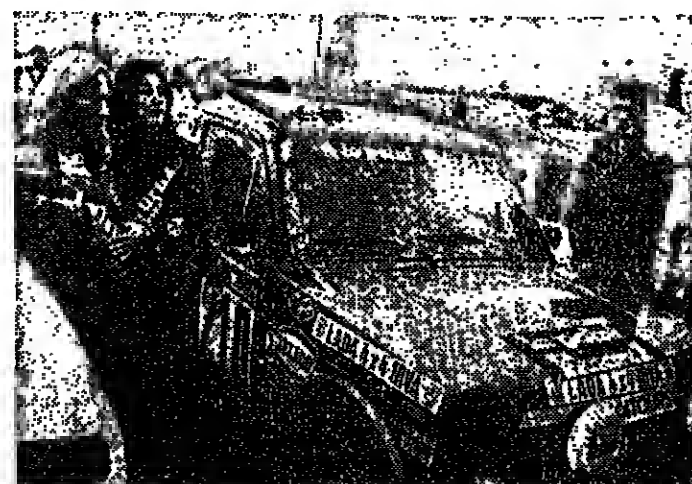
The last 420 km high-speed stretch across Algeria proved to be the most arduous still, as none of the crews managed to finish on time, while Ickx, the winner, came to the checkpoint

an hour behind schedule. The next hazard drivers have ahead of them is the Sahara Desert.

The drivers behind the wheel of the Nivas are from the team of the POCH S. A. company which sells Soviet cars in France. Nivas are characterized by their high quality, practicality and reliability. Last year alone Nivas won a gold and a bronze medal in the Paris-Dakar rally, a silver in the Pharaoh rally across Egypt.

The rally in which nearly 200 cars and 110 motorcycles are taking part will wind up on January 20.

Boris MIKHAILOV



A Soviet-made Niva car at the start of the rally.



The Central Army Club downed Leningrad Spartak 9-0 in a recent national championship bout.

Photo by Sergei Proskurya

THE HOPE OF AUSTRALIAN TENNIS

The open championship of the Australian state of Victoria ended unexpectedly for tennis spectators. In the final, Pat Cash, 17, disposed of compatriot Rod Frawley, 6-4, 7-6.

Australia, which was once a tennis powerhouse and dominated international competitions, with numerous top winners from the Davis Cup, the Wimbledon and other major tournaments, now lacks high-class players. Cash's success has resurrected the local tennis hope for a return of the time of such "greats" as Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall, Low Hand and others.

Last summer Cash already made a splash winning the Junior Wimbledon and the US open acclions. His successful performance against adults prompted his recruitment to the Australian Davis Cup squad, which will soon start preparing for a match against Britain due next March.

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Yassir ARAFAT: PLO PRAISE FOR SOVIET POSITION



At the press conference.

The meeting between a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization and Yassir Arafat and other Soviet leaders was held in a spirit of comradeship and friendship, which is typical of the relations between the Palestine and Soviet peoples. PLO Executive Council Chairman Yassir Arafat told a Moscow press conference on Saturday and foreign news.

We see the results of our talks, he continued, as being positive, profitable and constructive. The Soviet leaders gave a positive response to and showed full understanding of all the problems which came under consideration. The Soviet side reaffirmed its consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestine people and their inalienable rights, including the right to return to their native land, to self-determination, and to the creation of their own independent state.

On the issue of a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, Yassir Arafat stressed that the PLO is in favour of the position taken by the Soviet Union, which supports the programme for a fair comprehensive peace in that region launched at the Fez meeting of Arab leaders.

The Soviet programme for settling the situation in the Middle East, he stressed, is in line with the Fez programme.

Arafat went on to condemn the American position on the Middle East. The United States, he explained, has no intention of helping to settle the Middle East problem, for anyone really desirous of doing so has to tackle the main knot—in other words settle the problem of the national rights of the Palestine people. But the United States is opposed to this. It ignores the Palestine problem, he stressed.

Asked for his opinion of the rampant spread in American-Israeli propaganda about the quality of Soviet arms which were used by the Palestinians to rebuild the aggressors, Arafat

said: I was hardly fighting with American weapons. And, what is more, I was fighting against the strongest, to quote Tel Aviv and Washington, army in the Middle East. The US defense secretary himself admits, that this army is equipped with the latest American military hardware, including weapons banned by international law.

The invaders, he continued, blasted Beirut with the latest ammunition and yet the aggressor was held for 80 days outside the walls of West Beirut, which we were defending and which we left at the request of our Lebanese allies. I saw the

high efficiency of Soviet arms in action, Arafat noted. He further pointed out that Israel's present tactic at the talks with Lebanon is even worse than the Camp David deal. With America's blessing, he charged, Tel Aviv has set forth preconditions for the talks while still cold-shouldering them. Israel and its American protectors asserted that the Israeli army entered Lebanon to drive the Palestinian militia out of Beirut. Well, the Palestinians left, Arafat stressed, but the occupiers show no willingness to leave Lebanon.

Central Committee of the Byelorussian Party elects new Secretary

A Plenary Meeting held by the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party has elected Nikolai Sytyukov as its First Secretary.

Over a number of years, Sytyukov has held various posts in the economy and in the Party in

Byelorussia. In the past few years he has been Vice Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

The election follows the death of Tikhon Kiselev, the previous leader of the Byelorussian Communists.

FACTS and EVENTS

● A public opinion poll among various social strata run by the Egyptian "al-Shaab" newspaper has shown that over 88 per cent of the polled are in favour of severing relations with Israel while 98 per cent demanded the immediate expulsion

of the Israeli ambassador from Egypt.

● The Bakhtar News Agency has released figures on the deaths and damage caused by the earthquake which took place in Afghanistan on December 16, 1982. It killed 500 and wounded 2,970, completely destroying about 7,000 houses.

● The African Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Ivory Coast have signed an agreement in Abidjan, the capital of the latter country, on selling the organization's headquarters there. The Union now consists of 27 African states.

● The next steps were up to the United States, he added. We welcome any step towards reaching agreement which would eliminate existing missile systems and prevent the deployment of new missiles. I will do all I can to promote the attainment of this goal, said H.-J. Vogel.

VOGEL: SOVIET PROPOSALS CONTAIN CONSTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS

Bonn. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Member of the SPD's Parliament and the Party's candidate for the post of West German Chancellor, held a press conference in Bonn at which he told journalists about his visit to the Soviet Union, the United States and France and about the talks he had had with the leaders of these countries. In Moscow, the West German leader was received by Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

His visits took place at a time when the discussion on disarmament was given fresh impetus, he said, referring, among other things, to the new Soviet proposals to strengthen peace and to curb the race to nuclear missiles which were put forward by Yuri Andropov in his report at the celebration meeting in Moscow on December 21, 1982. The West German leader stressed that these proposals contain constructive elements. He said that the delegation he led had received from the Soviet side some details of the Soviet proposals to limit and reduce nuclear missiles in Europe. At the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles the Soviet Union set forth its position on two major points by declaring its readiness to reduce the number of its missile systems and to seek an appropriate equilibrium in the number of missiles and planes. The people I spoke to in the Soviet capital said that "the next steps were up to the United States", he added.

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MOSCOW SIGHTS



The five-domed cathedral of the Transfiguration Monastery (1898) seen against the background of the Kremlin (1982). Photo by Andrei Knyazev

PICTURES BY A 'MYSTERIOUS ECUADORAN'

"There are few artists in Latin America as great as the mysterious Ecuadorian," said the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda, talking about Oswaldo Guayasamin at the private view of his exhibition at the Exhibition Hall of 11 Kuznetsky Most, in Moscow.

More than 160 paintings are on view. Each is a merciless story about the confrontation between good and evil—the anti-lesbian cycle, "Expectation", for instance, conveys an impression of what the artist saw in the "Mother".

His pictures are born of life. They are all a response to the woes and sorrows of people in our hard time, said Oswaldo Guayasamin at the private view of his exhibition at the Exhibition Hall of 11 Kuznetsky Most, in Moscow.

The 20th century is a century of struggle, a century of anger, said Guayasamin. He has been working on a series "The Tide of Anger" for more than twenty years. I dream of a time when there will be no dictatorships, or concentration camps, or poverty on earth. I use my art as a weapon to fight for peace and justice.

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Non-alignment forum in Managua

Managua. Dozens of state flags are to be seen at the entrance to the conference hall of the Augusto Cesar Silva tourist centre where the emergency meeting of the non-aligned countries' Coordination Bureau is being held. It is the first time in the history of the non-aligned movement that a forum of this dimension has been devoted to the socio-economic problems of Latin America.

The recent American British aggression against Argentina in the South Atlantic, the prevailing colonial occupation of Puerto Rico by the United States of America, the complex problems called forth by the domination of American monopolies in the economies of Latin American countries — all these and many other matters are in the focus of attention of the forum of non-aligned countries in Managua.

The representatives of non-aligned countries stressed in their speeches at the meeting that there had been a sharp aggravation to the situation in Latin America, just as in the other regions of the world, following the Reagan administration's move into the White House. Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, it was emphasized at the forum, have become the main objectives of the hostile acts of imperialism. Washington is providing large-scale support to the bloody regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and fanning up the Central American conflict in order to justify American intervention in the region. The speakers noted that the struggle of the Latin American countries against the aggressive intrigues of the United States is a matter of vital concern to all peoples defending their right to independence.

Argentina protests at Thatcher visit

Buenos Aires. Argentina's permanent representative to the United Nations has distributed its protest note over British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) as so official document.

This provocative and insulting visit is directed against Argentina and all Latin American countries, the note points out. It confirms that Britain's policy is colonialist and expansionist. Argentina has repeatedly expressed its readiness to resolve the conflict on the basis of fair

principles and thorough negotiations. However, the British government is trying to humiliate Argentina and to prevent the implementation of UN resolutions calling for a peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute.

The illegal British colonial presence in the territories it captured in the South Atlantic is a source of serious tension and instability in the region. All responsibility for the continuation of this dangerous situation rests with the British government, it is stressed in the note.

WHAT WILL NATO SAY?

Bussels. The peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as formulated in Yuri Andropov's report of December 21 and in the Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty countries on January 5 will be the main issue which the NATO foreign ministers are to discuss of their

meeting of the end of February and early in March. According to "The Western World", a bulletin close to NATO Headquarters, this interim meeting will be as unofficial as the conference of NATO ministers held in Ottawa early last October. The regular NATO session is to take place on June 9-10.

VIEWPOINT

Against the anachronisms of imperial policy

Any realistic programme for improving international relations and strengthening universal security has to be in the interests of the whole of mankind. It is logical, therefore, that the measures in this direction suggested by the leaders of the socialist countries in Prague are by no means confined to purely European problems.

In their Political Declaration the participants of the Warsaw Treaty, for instance, stressed the imperative need to prevent the zone of operation of existing military blocs being extended to other parts of the world, and, in particular, to the volatile Persian Gulf.

There is no special need to prove that this issue is immensely important primarily for the developing nations. It should be clear to all that the extension of confrontation to the turbulent "third world" would have disastrous consequences for many peoples.

Meanwhile the Reagan administration continues to believe that its notorious "position of

strength" policy is allegedly designed to check "communist expansion" worldwide. In reality, as many people realize all well, the Washington administration is bent on implementing its imperial ambitions in various parts of the world under the pretext of combating the mythical "red menace".

The mammoth American nuclear and conventional rearmament programme designed to secure American global military strategic superiority over the Soviet Union is not the only instrument serving this goal. One very revealing fact about Washington's hegemonistic aspirations is the creation of the so-called Central Command, whose sphere of operation simultaneously involves 19 countries in the Middle and Near East, as well as the Indian Ocean, areas having a plentiful population and being immensely rich in raw materials.

This command formally comes into effect from January 1 this year and it can be seen as representing the completion of the encirclement by the American



The new look for 1983.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybolov

Japan to help United States in open conflict

Tokyo. Tokyo has officially confirmed that it will make available to the United States all types of Japanese military technology even if the Americans become involved in an open military conflict. This was announced by Masaharu Gotoda, General Secretary of the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers. Newspaper reports say that the Pentagon is mainly interested in its For Eastern ally supplying technical documents for the production of very high integrated circuits for advanced missile guidance systems, as well as laser installations, optical fibre and special coatings to make aircraft "invisible" to radar.

The Japanese government's decision is in open violation of the principles adopted by Japan to refrain from the export of weapons. The Kyodo Tsushin news agency notes that it threatens Japan with becoming involved in military conflicts and contradicts the peace clauses of the Japanese Constitution.

within NATO, the British war on the Malvinas has to be seen not just as an isolated episode, but as part of a general NATO practice.

In this respect the desire of the socialist nations to outlaw the use of force in international relations advances the interests not just of the Europeans. Scaling down the military threat, which is essential for a climate of trust between nations, is the essential condition for normalizing the situation in conflict spots in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and South-West Asia.

Hardly anyone would dare to challenge the good sense of the Prague initiatives aimed at eliminating violence, direct or indirect, in other parts of the world. Worldwide support for these initiatives would help do away forever with any releases into the dated imperial policy which America has been working so hard to resuscitate.

The socialist nations have stressed that they want to see a world free of wars and arms. Were other statesmen to show an equal understanding of their own historic responsibility for the fate of the world, the American attempts to expand the geographic zone of NATO operations would look like a typical anachronism of the old "position of strength" policy.

This is why a covert or overt refusal to support the Warsaw Treaty's rational proposals for normalizing the overall situation in the world has to be viewed as an attempt on the part of certain powers to use the same old hegemony of violence in international relations.

Should this kind of political reckoning become dominant

Conference favours American-Soviet trade

Chicago. The all-round development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the interest of both nations. This was the opinion expressed by delegates who attended a meeting in Chicago on the subject of American-Soviet trade. It was held on the initiative of 15 organizations, including the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, and the American Committee for East-West Accord.

Equitable trade has always been advantageous to all taking part, said one of the delegates, John Allen.

Air crash mystery

Washington, AP-TASS. The investigation into the causes of the crash of a United Air Lines DC-8 aircraft with containers of radioactive substance on board has run into unexpected difficulties, said company representative Ch. Novak.

The task group sent urgently to the site of the crash by the National Transportation Safety Board has failed to reconstruct the "complete picture" of events due to the unusually heavy damage done to the plane's body.

Taking into account the fact that the crash was immediately reported to the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and that the Federal Aviation Administration gave an urgent order to evacuate all passengers and personnel from the airport area, local observers believe that the radioactive substances which were on board could be immediately related to the cause of the explosion.

POLAND EXPELS AMERICAN JOURNALIST

Warsaw, PAP-TASS. The Polish Foreign Ministry has decided to expel R. Gruber, an American citizen, and a correspondent for the UPI news agency.

Polish security agencies have established that she was collecting intelligence information in blatant violation of her status as a journalist. The Polish Foreign Ministry reacted by sending a strong protest to the American Embassy in Warsaw.

Polish television has reported that R. Gruber, who was closely linked with the KSS-KOR organization, has a previous record of gathering intelligence information on the Polish defence capacity.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS OF BRITISH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN THE AIR

London. The just-announced draft law on reforms to the national trade union movement is being met with a government attempt to curtail the authority of the British Trades Union Congress. The Tories are planning to introduce secret ballots in work collective before any decision to strike is made thus enabling managers to influence the vote. The draft also envisages much stronger government control over trade unions' use of their funds and over their discipline, picketing, meetings, demonstrations and other protest actions.

FACTS AND EVENTS

⊙ The government of Greece intends to advance a clear-cut timetable for the dismantling of the American military bases on Greek territory when the American-Greek negotiations resume in Athens later this month. This has been declared by the official government representative D. Moroucos.

⊙ The International Monetary Fund loan to South Africa is meant to strengthen Pretoria's military power, writes the Nigerian "Star". Most of the money which the rocks will receive from the IMF will be spent on buying military hardware and equipment in the USA and other NATO countries.

⊙ The first flight of the second US Challenger reentry spacecraft originally scheduled for late January has been delayed by approximately one month. This has been announced by the Helion Aerospace and Space Administration (NASA). The delay was necessitated by a delicate fuel system.

⊙ According to the US Bureau of the Census, the American population stood at 222,616,497 as of January 1, 1983. Last year the increase in population amounted to 2,100,000 or to 0.9 per cent as compared to one per cent increases in 1980 and 1981.

⊙ Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has pronounced the order of the Star of Friendship Among Nations to the Soviet-ODR friendship society for its great contribution to promoting German-Soviet friendship and in order to commemorate its 25th anniversary.

American Minister resigns

Washington. President Reagan has officially announced the resignation of Richard Schweiker as Secretary of Health and Human Services. He is to be succeeded by Margaret Heckler, formerly a Representative of the state of Massachusetts.

According to the White House, Schweiker decided to resign following an offer of a highly paid job by a private commercial firm. The press, however, believes that his resignation is due to differences within the Reagan administration over the solution of acute economic and social problems.

PEOPLE

John DeJorcan, a designer of sports cars and former vice-president of General Motors has been detained of Los Angeles airport. He had attempted to smuggle through customs about one hundred kilograms of cocaine valued at 24 million dollars. On the same day the British authorities announced the bankruptcy of Balfour, Northern Ireland, of the sports car company belonging to DeJorcan. It turned out he had decided to try his luck in the contraband sale of narcotics in order to save his financial difficulties. But he failed...

45-year-old Ken Owen from Wales lay on a rail-studded board for over 130 hours. The nails were spaced at 5 centimetre intervals. Owen's previous record of 102 hours 23.5 minutes was established in October 1980 and entered in the Guinness Book of Records. When not asleep, Ken Owen, a judo black belt, read books on philosophy and talked to friends over the telephone. I am to lie on nails for 400 hours, he said.



Following the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime which exterminated thousands of teachers and turned schools into prisons, and torture cells, the educational system in Kampuchea had, in effect, to be resurrected right from square one. At present there are over 1,500,000 schoolchildren in the country. The Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries are giving Kampuchea a lot of assistance, providing it with school equipment, textbooks, exercise-books and experienced teachers.

In the photo: first-form classes in progress at a Kampuchean school.

Growth in Indian-CMEA trade

Delhi. India is interested in expanding her equal and mutually advantageous trade relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. This was declared by participants in the first specialized national seminar of journalists which has taken place here. Leading Indian economic observers, economists, representatives of ministries and state companies took part. Seminar members noted the

last growth of trade between India and the CMEA countries which amounted to 27,700 million rupees in the 1980/81 fiscal year. The socialist countries are now the main suppliers of various industrial equipment and chemical products to India. In return, they buy not only the traditional Indian export items such as tea, tobacco, coffee and spices, but also many manufactured goods.

Science and technology

ELECTRONIC MICHELANGELO?

Robots are infiltrating the arts with increasing confidence. Some have even produced paintings. According to the British "Sunday Times", a robot has recently been designed which can sculpt in marble. But would it benefit from such a newfangled electronic Michelangelo?

POWER STATION WITH A DIFFERENCE

Indian experts have designed the country's first power station capable of generating power from temperature differences between the upper and lower layers of water in the ocean. According to the PTI news agency, the 1,600-1,800 kW station will be built on Kavaratti Island. Experts at the National Oceanography Institute and at the Madras Technological Insti-

tute as well as from the state-run company of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd have taken part in the design of the station.

CURE FOR INSOMNIA?

A new electronic device designed by specialists at the national biophysical laboratory at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences may help people who suffer from insomnia. A patient is put into a deep sleep by means of electric impulses coming from two electrodes touching the back of the head and the forehead. The frequency and amplitude can be regulated. Experts consider that the device is suitable for use in hospitals as well as in the home.

GIANT TOMATOES

Selectionists of an experimental farm in Valencia, Spain, have developed a new variety of giant tomatoes. Each one weighs up to two kilograms and has a pleasant taste.

HOLES IN NATO PRECAUTIONS

London. A court martial being held at the Royal Air Force base near the West Germany city of Wildenrath is trying two British pilots who shot down a British Jaguar fighter with a live missile during a training flight on May 23 last year. The two men were flying on American-built Phantom which was also taking part to the exercises. During the very first days of the trial it has been shown that NATO's forces in Western Europe are taking inadequate precautions to prevent accidents during their manoeuvres and that this could also lead to serious international complications.

OLOF PALME TRAILED BY CIA

Stockholm. Olof Palme, Sweden's Prime Minister, was under the close surveillance of the CIA for several years. The "Expressen" newspaper, reporting this, quotes Olof Palme as saying: "I was personally followed by a CIA agent for a number of years". The newspaper attributes this to the fact that a powerful pro-Soviet movement against the Swedish government was in the making in Sweden in the late 1960s. Olof Palme, then Minister of Education and Culture, took part in the famous torch-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A VICIOUS CIRCLE OF LIES

Writing in IZVESTIA Yu. Buzdug shows up the American propaganda attempts to accuse the USSR of all the major sins of the modern world.

The problem is however that the life that is protected by the propaganda agencies of the United States against the Soviet Union is not just the result of a pathological love of distorting the truth. It is a life of self-protection—a life to protect Washington's foreign policy. This is why telling the truth about the real state of affairs over the issue of chemical weapons is not to the United States' liking — the truth of the matter is, indeed, that chemical agents were used by the American troops in Indochina and that American chemical agents have been utilised by America's hirelings against the Afghan people.

Nor are they any too willing to tell the truth about the actual content of the USSR Middle East policy: for the world mean that they would have to concede that it is the USA that is fanning the aggression in the Middle East and thus keeping it going, using Zionists for this purpose.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S STATEMENT

Analysing President Reagan's latest statement, PRAVDA notes among other things, his unvoiced willingness to consider with his partners any Soviet actions and proposals which could, in his words, actually promote the cause of peace.

But the president knows full well, the paper points out, that while unprecedented plans for American militarization are underway and American policy is turning in the notorious "zero option", the Soviet Union has come up with a realistic programme of concrete measures to end the arms race, primarily in nuclear weapons, to reduce international tension, and ensure the security of all peoples. It is American obstinacy in the Geneva talks rather than the Soviet "negative tactic" as referred to by the president, that is hindering the talks, the newspaper points out.

THE NATO REACTION TO SOVIET INITIATIVES

Assessing NATO's reaction to the Soviet peace initiatives, and specifically those on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Vladimir Lomelko concentrates on two aspects of the issue. On the one hand, Washington, London, Bonn and several other Western capitals hastened to stress, without having conducted a study the Soviet proposals, that they were nothing new and did not go far enough in doing so they reveal themselves for what they are—people who are little interested in maintaining agreement. In their haste they have forgotten that the time for secret diplomacy is long past. In a nuclear age, when the prime issue is that of the life or death of millions of people and their children, the Moscow New Year message provides a chance of overcoming the nuclear threat. Having at long last woken up to the public sentiment, Western capitals realized they were acting unwisely.

To repair the damage done, they hastened to stress that the Soviets had made a step in the right direction and the West should give these proposals serious consideration. Better late than never, one might quip, as long of course, as such a reappraisal of things is sincere. But the truth of the matter is that these admissions are more often than not insincere and are tactical in nature, looking in constructive counter-proposals, the NATO chiefs are manoeuvring to seek to play people's fears and to drag out the talks indefinitely. Lomelko points out.

TOWARDS SECURITY IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Analysing the relevant Western, and in particular the American position, in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA, I. Suchkov points out that Washington's diplomats support and cover up the Pentagon designs. And the latter, regarding the Indian Ocean as a "zone of US interests", is oil to escalate military tension there. Work is in full swing, for instance on expanding the Diego Garcia naval and air base, which lies very near to the centre of the Indian Ocean and controls the ocean transport lanes. The base will host nuclear submarines, long-range B-52 bombers, Phantom jets, nuclear warheads and transport ships with ammunition for the "rapid deployment forces".

What does the Pentagon need all these weapons for and whose interests will they protect, being located in the very heart of the Afro-Asian region? Doubtless, they will serve to secure permanent access to Persian Gulf oil and to the other natural riches of the coastal nations as well as to spread American influence—such are the goals of the American military industrial complex, the paper points out.

OF INTEREST

A circus museum

A circus museum is soon to open in the Belgian capital. Much painstaking work went into the organization of the museum which lovers, retired artists, relatives of celebrities and many other people of most diverse professions have prepared the museum with photographs, unique documents, books, circus costumes, costumes, posters and models. They also look and native part in organizing the exhibition.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST RESEARCH VESSEL BELONGING TO THE SIBIRIAN BRANCH OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAS BEEN LAUNCHED ON THE OB RIVER. It starts off the Academy of Sciences' fleet to carry out hydrological, biological, geological and other research in areas deep in the taiga only accessible by water. The expedition will be equipped with bathythermographs, automatic buoy and floating platforms. The first groups of researchers will work on small lake rivers.

● THE DAULETABAD GAS FIELD IN SOUTHERN TURKMENIA PRODUCING 5,000 MILLION CUBIC METRES PER YEAR NOW SUPPLIES GAS TO THE CENTRAL ASIA GAS MAIN PIPELINE. A large gas-producing complex has appeared here in the Karakum Desert — a gas preprocessor plant, pipelines and more than ten deep wells.

● A DAM ON THE MOUNTAIN AHOREN RIVER, ON THE SPURS OF THE TIAN SHAN MOUNTAINS OFFERS RELIABLE PROTECTION AGAINST MUD STREAMS AND FLOODS. Nine reservoirs were built in 1952 on the small rivers of Uzbekistan enabling thousands of hectares of cotton fields to be irrigated.

● "OUTER SPACE FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY" THIS IS THE MOTTO OF AN EXHIBITION BEING HELD AT KALUGA'S KONSTANTIN TSIOLKOVSKY STATE MUSEUM OF SPACE FLIGHTS. The material on display illustrates how Soviet space flights are used for the study of the Earth's natural resources, for weather forecasts, navigation and communications.

● KROMIZIA HAS BECOME A MAJOR PRODUCER OF ELECTRIC POWER. The republic's power system gauges show that 18,000 million kilowatt-hours have been produced since the beginning of 1952. Accelerated construction on a chain of hydroelectric power stations on the Marny River has contributed to the industry's dynamic development.

The management game



Tirapol amalgamation director Valentina Solovyeva discussing the results of a recent game with those who took part.

Once a month all the managers of the 40 Yuzovka YCL sawing amalgamation in the Ukrainian town of Tirapol, including the director, give up their posts to younger members of the staff. The experiment is called the management game. The managers are of the opinion that the game brings very beneficial results. It enables young people to acquire managerial experience in posts ranging from foremen to the director. The game trains people in the art of taking independent decisions and in solving complicated problems.

Many of those who participated in the game in the past have become team leaders, foremen, shop superintendents and shift managers. Quite a few Ukrainian enterprises have learned from the Tirapol experience. As to learning and useful experience — such is the unanimous opinion of both experts and, of course, of the young people.

A power station to operate on subterranean heat

The construction of a power station to operate on subterranean heat has been started in the USSR. The station is being built in the North Caucasus. In the European part of the Soviet Union temperature rises by 2° degrees with every kilometre downwards on average, whereas in the above-mentioned area temperature increases at a rate of over 40 degrees.

Water from underground will gush through pipes to the power station. After it gives off its heat to the turbines the water will be pumped back underground. The merits of such a scheme are evident. First of all, on a methane source of thermal energy is ensured; there is a possibility to set up geothermal stations in the areas featuring no hot geysers; such stations are isolated from the environment.

This is a low-power station, however, it will serve as a basis for building a high-power station.

THE VIRTUES OF MINIATURE INSTRUMENTS

Tonnes of non-ferrous metals are saved through the use of miniature instruments — flow meters manufactured at the Tallinn Promyshlennaya Amalgamation, in Estonia, for chemical enterprises producing fertilizers and refined oil.

Designed to give accurate doses of liquids and loose materials, the miniature gauges will replace the cumbersome and metal-consuming devices that have been used until now.

The new meters will allow an improvement in the quality of the technological processes and

reduce waste. More fertilizers and oil fodder will be produced for agriculture as a result. Microelectronics have been used to build the flow meters thus ensuring increased reliability, smaller size and lower metal consumption.

KURSK APS FOR THE OSKOL IRON COMPLEX

With a new 20 km long transmission line, electric current from the Kursk atomic power station has started leading the most important project of the current five-year plan, the Oskol electrometallurgical combine. The new power transmission line is the largest in the Black Sea Area, a central economic district of the Russian Federation, providing completely for the Oskol combine and the Leningrad and Sverdlovsk dressing combines.

This completes the electrification of a vast production complex as well as from abroad for our colour-and-music fountains, says A. Abramyan, Professor at the Yerevan Polytechnic. And in the near future any area to be installed, one of them, for instance, in Tashkent. An eight-hundred-pipe fountain will go into operation in the Czechoslovak city of Brno. We have designed an appliance to make

A RECORD IN GAS PRODUCTION

500,000 million cubic metres of natural gas was produced in the USSR in 1952. Growth rates for Soviet gas production are high: 91,000 million cubic metres were produced between 1971 and 1975, and 145,000 million cubic metres between 1976 and 1980. 35,000 million cubic metres more gas was produced in 1982 than in 1981.

65 new fields will have gone into operation over the current five-year plan period enabling 100,000 to 140,000 million cubic metres of gas to be produced annually. Urengoi fields supplied a large share of the 1982 production. Six large gas pipelines will have been built in Western Siberia before 1985. Two of them connecting Urengoi to Moscow and Petrovsk are already operational. The Urengoi-Novosibirsk line is nearing completion, while the construction of the export-oriented Urengoi-Pomory-Uzhgorod line is going ahead at a fast pace.

A GREEN BELT FOR THE DESERT

A wide green strip has appeared on the map of the South Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan where a 120 km long plantation of trees has been planted separating the desert sand dunes from the fertile Zhetysay Valley.

The sand used to encroach on 200 hectares of irrigated land annually swallowing the little plantations of the Inkhovskaya oasis. Fifty years ago this country's first desert forestry plantation was established, and the fifty-year-old haloxylon trees now form part of the 125-thousand-hectare forest belt.

Plantations of young trees are extending further and further into the desert, while the old timber is cut down. The protected land produces fruit and grapes, as well as cotton yields here being over 3 tonnes per hectare.

The offensive against the encroaching desert is proceeding at a fast pace in Uzbekistan with 15 thousand hectares being planted with trees annually.

Places to visit



Trinity Church in Nikitniki

Restoration works to the facade of the Trinity Church in Nikitniki (3 Nikitnikov Pereulok) have come to an end. This 17th-century church is now a branch of the State History Museum. The building has been painted red and white as was traditional at the time in Moscow. The old roof has been replaced by a copper one. Work to widen the church has been completed. The exhibition of 17th-century frescoes under the bell-tower is now open again. As from this year the museum will be organizing lectures on medieval Russian art, illustrated by slides. The lectures will be read by experts from the precious metals department of the History Museum.

COLOUR-AND-MUSIC FOUNTAINS

It will be to the height of a two-storey house that jets of water will gush up into the sky from this country's first floating colour-and-music fountain, designed by sculptor Leon Yezhov for the Black Sea coast resort of Sochi. Powerful pumps hidden from view will lift sea water in a solid wall to a height of 70 metres.

Me have received more than 120 orders from Soviet cities as well as from abroad for our colour-and-music fountains, says A. Abramyan, Professor at the Yerevan Polytechnic. And in the near future any area to be installed, one of them, for instance, in Tashkent. An eight-hundred-pipe fountain will go into operation in the Czechoslovak city of Brno. We have designed an appliance to make

the control of the fountain completely automatic. It is located in the park of water, producing a number of colour, music and water jets. The work of A. Abramyan and his assistants is by no means confined to tourists. Breathtaking colour patterns are produced by the sounds of a colour-and-sound organ they have invented. Here the water jets are replaced by transparent glass tubes with special filling. The "Aurum Crystal" installation which produces a rotating flow of colour was very popular with visitors to a Soviet exhibition abroad.

Animal protection in Latvia

Some wolves in Latvia which went after sheep recently got so involved in the chase that they themselves ended up by being ambushed by hunters from a Dargaville hunting society. Wolves not only cleanse the forest of sick animals. They often attack healthy animals and cattle. To reduce the damage caused by these increase-year-round wolf hunting has been allowed in Latvia. Animal stocks in the woods are regulated by hunting societies. They draw up annual census and, to assist in the breeding of storks, snow winter crabs, lupine, etc., in areas inhabited by the wild animals; hay, grain and twigs are put in specially made feed boxes.

OF INTEREST

The centenarians of Tashkent

Khalima-Buvi, from Tashkent, recently reached the age of 100. She was the hundredth citizen in the Uzbek capital to do so. She invited all her contemporaries to the celebration who came along with their children, mostly old-age pensioners, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren.

Khalima-Buvi heads a large family of five generations and has 130 direct descendants. The old woman is now busy keeping house and growing flowers in her courtyard. Longevity is a family characteristic — Khalima's mother and grandmother having lived for nearly 110 years, and her sister — for over 100.

VIEWPOINT

ADVANTAGES OF ECONOMIC UNITY

Vadim MEDVEDEV, Doctor of Economic Sciences

Since the very first years of Soviet power, this country has embarked on a course of accelerated socio-economic development. In the ethnic outlying regions, considerable capital investments have been made to develop industry in the Transcaucasian republics and in Central Asia.

The Soviet Union's economic mechanism was established as a single whole, wherein the economies of the constituent republics act as organic components of the overall system, and not merely as an aggregate of economic enclaves. The relations between the republics and regions within the single national economic complex are those of a single economy, single treasury, and a single set of central distribution, as opposed to a system of sporadic help from one republic to another or a partial redistribution of resources between them, allowing them to retain their economic autonomy.

What is this actual and economic equality between the Soviet republics?

First and foremost, it means that every one of them has its own large-scale industry, a sophisticated production and social infrastructure, as well as skilled industrial workers, agricultural machines, engineering and technical staff, and other specialists. It furthermore means the overcoming of sharp differences in such common economic indices as productivity, energy consumption and efficiency. Finally, this includes a balancing of the material and social well-being of the entire population.

Each republic has an advanced modern economy, and, at the same time, each retains its individual national character and makes a specific contribution to the socio-economic development of the country.

The overcoming of the existing economic inequality between the republics within the framework of a single national economic complex allows us to

bridge the gaps between the rates of their economic growth. This is confirmed by the following statistics. In the years between 1940 and 1965, the volume of industrial production in the country as a whole grew by a factor of 5.9, varying from one republic to another: in Kazakhstan and Armenia it grew 12 times, in Kirghizia — 10 times, in Moldavia — 16 times, in Latvia — 17 times, and in Lithuania and Estonia — 18 times, to 1985-80, the picture changed. Whereas in the country as a whole, the volume of industrial production grew 2.7 times, in individual republics it varied from 2.6 to 4.5 times.

The closing in of the rates of industrial growth is certainly no accident. It reflects the fact that the task of overcoming the historical backwardness to the ethnic outlying regions has, on the whole, been completed, and there is no need for growth rates in individual areas to exceed the national average.

A certain difference in the rate of industrial growth is certainly inevitable, but in the USSR it is due to other reasons — better use of labour for natural resources in certain places, utilization of "specialized" in the country's national economy, and more rational distribution of production forces.

great precision by three systems which make up a single technological line. In one shift, the system, manned by two operators, can make 18 thousand galls providing for the highest possible utilization of saplings. Manually, one worker can do no more than one thousand galls.

The machines have been tested successfully on farms in the Ukraine and Moldavia. It could be that an electronic device now being designed at the institute will add to their productivity. When it goes into use, the linking of the galls should become even more precise, which will increase the benefit to be derived from saplings.

SUN TURNED COOK

An unusual gift, a solar kitchen, has been presented to Central Asian steppe by Amn. Khlyasov, an assistant professor at the Samarkand cooperative institute in Uzbekistan. To date, it includes two models — a kettle and a hot ring for warming up food, and a refrigerator and a sauce pan will be added to the kitchen.

The solar hot ring works on the principle of a salt bath. It is known that a salty solution with a concentration resembling that of seawater can be heated by the sun to 95°C. An original potting system enables the temperature to be maintained over a long period. Water circulates through the pipes in radiated air. It is converted into steam and then condenses when encountering a cool environment. A bucket of water is all that is needed to change the hot ring while a similar electric device consumes as much as 4 kW of electricity per hour.

A METALLIC 'PIE'

An unusual material consisting of alternating layers of metal and plastic has been produced at the Riga Polytechnical Institute in Latvia.

The components stick together without glue since the hot metal sheet takes on the shape of the plastic when rolled. As many as twenty layers can be made forming a combined material on the basis of steel, aluminium, copper or titanium. It acts as a good insulator for sound and heat, reduces vibration and is corrosion-resistant.

LASER BEAM MAKES IT STRONGER

Tools and punches become two to four times stronger when treated by continuous laser beams. Even cast iron which can no longer be tempered by conventional methods, increases its strength three times over. These properties of the gas laser have been used by physicists at the Kurchatov Atomic Power Institute for an automated line which will begin to be assembled next year at the Moscow ZIL auto works. It will be equipped with four lasers to temper most wear-prone parts without the slightest deformation. So the line can be used for final processing operations.

Science and technology

EARTHQUAKE CONTROL

A seismographic observatory — the largest seismic research centre in Central Asia — has gone into operation on the spurs of the Ala-Ata Range.

The heart of the research complex, which located 30 kilometres from the Kirgiz capital of Frunze, is a 210 long horse-shoe shaped tunnel in the rock filled with complex automatic equipment. Sensitive probes keep a round-the-clock vigil over the "breathing" of the earth's crust transmitting information to the laboratory complex for decoding and analysis.

The Ala-Ata observatory completes the vast forest area enclosing Frunze. It consists of three geophysical seismic stations, four hand-held observation posts and a computer centre.

Kirgiz seismologists have been very successful in solving a number of problems connected with the study of earthquakes: they have established a unified seismic observation service which provides detailed maps for all districts and towns in the mountainous area. No large project can be built in Kirgizia without the approval of seismologists and geophysicists. Sophisticated research technology will allow for more efficient early warning systems for earthquakes and for improved forecasting as to the time, place and magnitude of the tremors.

LIVE DRUG FACTORIES

Researchers at the M. Shchegolev Institute of Biorganic Chemistry have made a substance to synthesize insulin, the most important human hormone. In the case of healthy people insulin is produced by the pancreas and regulates sugar content in the blood. Insulin deficiency causes diabetes. Animal insulin has been used until now as a cure. Research has revealed however that many patients are allergic to alien albumen.

The chemical synthesis of this drug is unusually complicated and costly. Gene engineering has provided an efficient method of obtaining albumen. The human gene responsible for the insulin synthesis is planted in bacteria which start manufacturing the drug.

AUTOMATIC VINE-GRAFTING MACHINES

A complex of machines designed by scientists at the Ukrainian Research Institute of Viticulture and Wine Making in Odessa has made it possible to completely eliminate manual labour in grafting vine saplings, the most complicated operation in viticulture.

Even the most experienced horticulturist cannot always be sure of successful grafting. A slight deviation will lead to the graft being rejected. As a result, many of the saplings are lost during massive grafting. Today this operation is carried out with

LENINGRAD'S MUSEUM OF ETHNOGRAPHY

The Museum of the Ethnography of Soviet Peoples in Leningrad guests its visitors by a rainbow of national costume.

One can see there the dress of a Russian peasant woman and a Caucasian horse-herder, a fisherman from the Estonian island of Saaremaa and of a bride from a Tajik village. Many of the dresses found their

way to the museum straight out of great-grandmother's chests, while several are contemporary copies. Quite often fashion designers use national motifs in modern dress.

Century-old holidays, which reflect the nature of a people, are still with us. The show "Holidays of the Land of Babel" which is now on at the

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FAR EASTERN CENTRES PROMISING PROGRAMMES

The Far Eastern Centre is the youngest scientific establishment in this country — it was founded less than 15 years ago. Its staff is also young and prefers to work not in the tranquil atmosphere of academic surroundings but in very isolated localities such as on small islands and in sea, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

After working for several seasons aboard fishing trawlers young scientists attached to the Institute of Automatics and Control Processes have devised methods of predicting fish concentrations in the sea. This project alone saves 15 million rubles every year.

It was the scientists who were the first to ring alarm over the irretrievable losses suffered by the ocean, demanding a transfer to more reasonable ways of using its resources. The interdisciplinary "Sulmon" programme is probably the best example of how science ravages production. It includes specialists in fish and marine biology as well as zoologists, physicists, mathematicians, hydrologists, chemical engineers, etc. The programme envisages the development in the Far East of a mechanized and tumbled salmon breeding industry promising 10 rubles of profit per every ruble allocated.

The ocean is now approached as an alternative source of energy. The Volcanology Institute harnesses heat the mountains in Kamchatka. Its scientists have already studied virtually all the volcanoes in Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands, and as a result have suggested what promises to be an effective procedure for predicting tremors. At present volcanologists are busy working on the use of volcanic heat energy and the first geothermal station has already been built in Kamchatka. The Institute recently put forward a bold though quite feasible project for pumping water deep inside the earth to convert it into steam for power stations.

DOCTORS AND INDUSTRY

How can the work of those working in electronics be made easier? How best can we combat the specific fatigue that one present in this promising and fast-developing industry? The management of the Tomlinson semiconductor factory turned to the Moscow Helmholtz eye disease research institute for help on these and other matters, writes IZVESTIA.

They asked oculists to come to the factory to see if eye fatigue could be reduced. They readily agreed and, on a cooperation agreement had been signed with the plant, having analyzed the causes of eye fatigue the researchers worked out a special set of exercises for workers in the electronics industry. They helped workers overcome the mistakes of their being unable to light targets. Methods of psychological relaxation and general tonic procedures were used.

Doctors have also worked out recommendations for occupational checkups for workers in electronics. These have been approved by the USSR Ministry of Public Health and will very soon be enforced.

HOW SHOULD WE EDUCATE OUR FARMERS?

I was once present at a school quiz, writes journalist V. Shukhevich in KOMSOVSKAYA PRAVDA. "The children in a school in a rural area were shown several heads in a can and asked to identify them. 'What's that butty?' 'A cow, must of the tenth-increase failed to come up with the right answer.

Today farmers' children are acquainted with technology from an early age and being conversant with it has now become a matter of pride for them. This is as it should be for an arm can do without modern machinery.

But are we not perhaps overlooking another side to the upbringing of would-be farmers? If the same boys were asked about meadow grasses or fly flowers, there

would hardly be a correct answer forthcoming from most of them. But a true farmer cannot get by without a correct and accurate knowledge of what grows on the land.

One does not obtain spiritual satisfaction from an appreciation of the beauty of one's work or of a sudden, writes Shukhevich.

Appreciation of the beauty of the wheat field starts off very tender age but it is enhanced by knowledge. I am confident that once this knowledge has been conveyed to the schoolchild's hand of the task of making a farmer out of him or her will have been achieved.

A good and interesting manual on modern farming would be helpful, and could be used as a textbook for farmers' children.

WHAT ARE THE ATTRACTIONS OF SCI-FI TODAY?

This question is answered in MOSKOVSKY KOMSO-MOLETZ by the Strugatsky brothers, the well-known Soviet sci-fi writers whose twenty books have appeared in many countries.

We believe science fiction to be the ideal literary tool, they write, enabling people to approach, one of the most important problems of today — that of the future. Invoking the present, this literature has to be solely attributed to the unheard-of rates of social and technological progress that humanity has achieved in the course of the past several decades. The seeds planted in the mind of our life came up now, before we reach old age, i.e., not in the evening, but of noon. The active development of outer space, the genetic revolution, the "Great Deluge" in information — these are hard facts belonging to a single generation. The great sceptic Aldous Huxley writes: Let us think of the present! If we don't do that we will soon find ourselves without a future.

No, let's think of the future. This does not mean that we should only sing it, be enraptured, or hypnotized with it, only dream of it; be frightened of it, let us think of it, develop it and get ready for it...

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



NATALYA SAIKO

I immediately think of her eyes—big, trusting and, for some reason, always sad. It is hard to say what prompted chief artistic director Yuri Lyubimov of the Taganka Theatre in Moscow to invite Natalya Saiko, fresh from the Shchukin Drama School, to join his company—was it her acting to L. Harnesky's play "The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window" which was her graduation part, or the constant pronouncements of disaster in her merry, radiant eyes? She is now acting Ophelia in "Hamlet" and Soya Gurvich in "Here the Dawns are Quiet", at the Taganka.

Although Saiko has played the parts of several bold and merry modern girls in the cinema, it is her tragic heroines that are best remembered. Natalya's eyes always speak of some concealed drama, and film directors seem to have entered into a conspiracy always levelling her to play parts with a tragic outcome. The death which awaits these characters seems to leave an imprint on their psychological make-up, and their tragic destiny seems to be preordained by their dramatic temperament.

Her heroines are frail, tempestuous, faithful and reliable in love, and this loyalty seems to be Saiko's forte. Profoundly tragic is the story of the life and death of Vera Komisarzhenskaya whose main character trait was faithfulness to art and to lofty ideals. The part of Komisarzhenskaya to Viktor Sokolov's film "I Am an Actress" not only gave Saiko the opportunity to display her talent, but also showed her in a very courageous, "Komisarzhenskaya ought to be played by Komisarzhenskaya herself," exclaimed Natascha on her first day on the set. "She was a character of outstanding talent and power who attracted Blok, Bryusov and Meyerhold. Playing Komisarzhenskaya I want to describe, rather than prove, how difficult it is to be an actress, and how much strength is needed as well as blood, nerve, heart and one's whole self." This part caused people to talk of Saiko as of a serious and profoundly emotional actress.

A short while ago she played another actress, her contemporary this time, who to her innermost qualities is certainly close to character to Saiko herself. There was a difficult aspect to this part—how to get across to the spectator the drama of love and the faithfulness of a person—in this case an actress—to her work and duty without departing from an external similarity and specificity. The part to question is that of the actress Yuliy Mariyovna to Yury Averbach's film, "The Voice". Natalya's heroine is mortally ill and the part she is working on is the last thing she is left with in life—the most important thing.

This role marks a new stage in Saiko's artistic career. It is as if she has distilled into this performance all the experience she has acquired on the screen.

Vera ZHELTOVA

FACTS AND EVENTS

Premieres. The Marzhan Theatre club has put on a new production of Chukhov's "Three Sisters". Theatre critics and experts consider this to be evidence of the high interest shown by Americans in Russian literature.

Books. A collection of verse and poems by Rabindranath Tagore has been published in Yerevan in the Armenian language. In recent years publishers in Soviet Armenia have put out a wide selection of Indian literature: the anthologies "Short Stories by Indian Writers" and "Ancient India's Poetry" for instance, as well as novels and stories by Rabindranath Tagore, Krishan Chander, and Nazam. They have also published magazines acquainting readers with Vedic texts and Upanishads.

THE NEW THEATRE SEASON

Now production by such recognized directors as Oleg Yefremov, Yuri Lyubimov, Andrei Goncharov, Anatoly Efros, Mark Zakharov and Leonid Khelits promise to be exciting this season. Oleg Yefremov is rehearsing the comedy "The Mother-of-Pearl Zinade" by Mikhail Roshchin at the Moscow Art Theatre.

Anatoly Efros is achieving great things with the classics. Last year he produced Moliere's "Le Tartuffe" for the Moscow Art Theatre and he is now putting the finishing touches to Leo Tolstoy's "The Corpse" with Alexander Kalyagin and Anastasiya Verinukaya in the lead.

Mark Zakharov, the chief director of the Leningrad Komso-mol Theatre, is working on "Three Girls in Blue" based on Lyudmila Petrushevskaya's play of the same name about simple but not very happy women. Their actions are motivated by love and care for their children.

The creative alliance between the experienced Maly Theatre director Leonid Khelits and the young playwright Alexander Galin has been a profitable one. They are now working on a new production "The Eastern Sand" with artists from the Sovremennik Theatre.



These are two of the illustrations by the 16-year-old artist A. Burmalov to Dickens' "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club". The artist, who lives in a village in the Moscow Region, is particularly fond of works by Dickens, Turgenev and Chekhov. He is spellbound by the vivid momentum of these books. Burmalov works in ink, India ink, charcoal and watercolours. Only time will tell whether he will become a professional artist — now he is but a discerning and thoughtful reader.



EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE AS PACE-SETTER IN MOSCOW

The Mayakovskiy Theatre has put on a play, "See Who Has Come!" This is a satirical comedy about people who have succeeded in achieving everyday comfort though at the expense of spiritual aspirations. The young director Boris Morozov, who won acclaim for his recent production of "Cyrene de Bergerac", rightfully shared the success with the play's author Vladimir Arto.

Arto is hardly a young writer (he is well known for his books for children), though this is his first attempt as a playwright. And for this reason, he can rightfully be included among the new generation of people writing for the theatre—a generation which is increasingly attracting the attention of the public. Among them is Lyudmila Petrushevskaya and Semyon Zlotnikov, Alexander Galin and Galina Razumovskaya, Alexander Remez and Alexei Dudarev. It is to this powerful inflow of new talented authors that we owe the appearance of the "small stages" that are now part of nearly every Moscow theatre and are meant for experimental work.

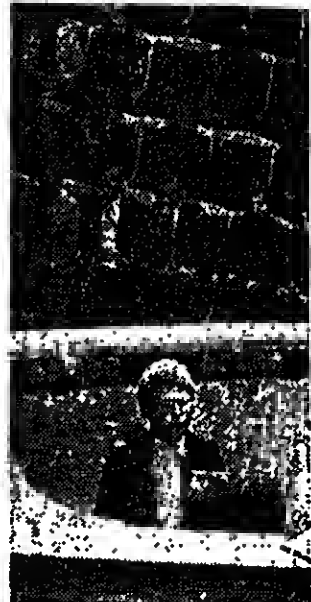
One of the more important characteristics of the current season consists in the fact that many of yesterday's experimental directors, playwrights, etc., are today acquiring the status of pace-setters in the theatre.

Not long ago Anatoly Vasilyev directed Viktor Slavkin's tragedy-comedy, "The Grown-up Daughter of a Young Man", which is playing to full houses at the Stanislavsky Drama Theatre. Wide recognition has come to the young director. And he has now received a rather flattering invitation to produce "King Lear" at the Moscow Art Theatre.

In general the Moscow Art Theatre boldly upholds on its stage those who yesterday were known only to a narrow circle of professionals. This also applies to two young producers invited from Leningrad—Kama Glukha and Lev Dodin.

Last year Glukha directed the documentary drama "The Small

Carriage" by Nina Pavlova (a play about the so-called "problem adolescence"). He is now working on the translation to the stage of his own literary composition "The Execution of the Decembrists", which he creates scenes from the Russian revolutionary nobility's struggle against tsarist rule. Lev Dodin has started work on the production of his stage version of the novel "The Golovlyov Family" by the Russian classical writer Saltykov-Shchedrin. In the lead is the greatest master of Soviet theatre and cinema Innokenty Smoktunovsky.



The 26-year-old British organ-player John Scott has started his tour of this country with a performance in the Taganka Concert Hall, to Moscow. This talented young performer is a graduate from the music department of Cambridge University. In 1978 he won first prize at the International Organists' Contest in Manchester. He will be playing a programme of works by Mozart, Sweelock, J. S. Bach, Liszt, Messiaen and other composers. John Scott will also give recitals in Leningrad, Odessa and Lvov.

WHAT'S ON?

January 15-17

THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses (Kremle). 16 (eve) — Khachaturian, "Cipollino" (ballet).

Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 15 — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera). 16 (mat) — Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera). 18 (eve) — One-act ballets: Svetlov, "The Red Cavalier"; Shchedrin, "Carman-Sulla".

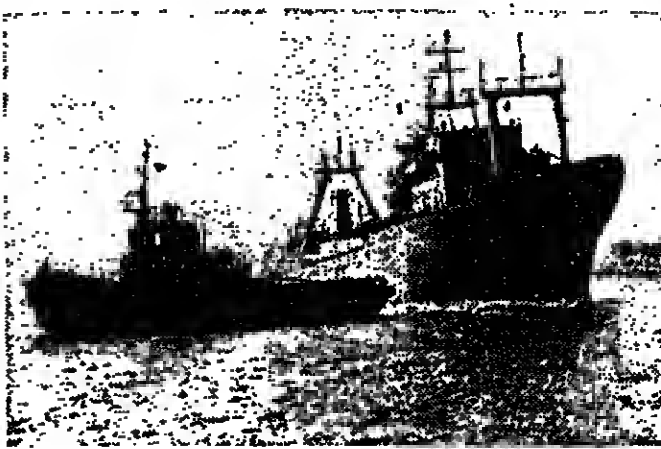
Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 15 — Zharikov, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera). 16 (mat) — Valberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet). 18 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 17 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

FILMS

Yo-ho-ho (Bulgaria). About the friendship that developed between a young man and a ten-year-old kid in hospital. Cinema: "Soba" (31 Stranyy Blvd). Metro Shevchenkova.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Halls of the Moscow Branch of the USSR Artists' Union (7-9 Begovaya St.). About 100 paintings by Moscow artist Gubarev: landscapes, caricatures depicting old Russian architecture as well as historical scenes. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m.



Shipbuilders in Stralsund, the GDR, have built 1,300 ships for their Soviet customers. This supertrawler "Nikolai Alekseyev", No. 1200, is being towed out of the shipyard.

Photo ADN-TASS

FRENCH TECHNOLOGY FINDS ITS SOVIET USES

Last year Soviet Machineimport signed a contract worth almost 3,000 million francs with French Technip, reports Antoine Xyr, the National Bank of Paris permanent representative to Moscow.

He has in mind a factory for the preprocessing of sulphur containing natural gas to be built in Astrakhan. This deal is worth mentioning not only because it went into a pretty sum, but because French technology deservedly enjoys high acclaim. This "Agroprom" exhibition in this country, at which some 300 French companies specializing in the field of the agricultural and food industries exhibited, offered convincing proof of this. This illustrates two things — that France has the necessary

technological capabilities and that it is ready to trade with the Soviet Union.

Among the immediate results of the "Agroprom" exhibition was a contract for a licence for the manufacture of axes and driving gear for harvesters. At present under discussion is the participation of French companies in the modernization of about 30 vegetable stores in Moscow. The Soviet-French road-tanker provides an excellent example of joint ventures. This is a very successful venture as the tank costs virtually as much as the truck it goes with, so we obtain one KamAZ truck for a tank. The sales of such tanks to third countries are now being discussed. Hungary for example is very eager to buy road tankers composed of KamAZ trucks and French tanks.

FAIRY-TALE HEROES AS AMBASSADORS

The craftsmen turning out the Khokhl lacquered miniatures in Russia do business with many countries. Recently V/O Novorossiysk export signed another agreement with the American Sols company for the delivery of a large

batch of such miniatures to the United States.

A similar trade agreement was signed with the Marc Clark Dietrich company of West Germany.

7 p.m. Metro Begovaya. Trolleybus 20.

Exhibition Hall. USSR Artists' Union (20 Kuznetsky Most St.). Works by Amos Amangeldyev from Turkmenia done in recent years. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

SPORTS

Ice Hockey. Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport. 16 — Central Army Club vs Salavat Yulayev. 5 p.m. 17 — Moscow Dynamo vs Cheljabinsk Traktor. 6.45 p.m.

CAC and Dynamo clubs, leaders of the USSR championship, start its 3rd round.

WATER POLO

Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 15 and 16 — USSR top-league championship.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 223-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

JAPAN HELPS DEVELOP SIBERIA

Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, and above all in the development of Siberia, is of great importance for the solution of Japan's raw material problems. Japan is a country that is poor in natural resources, writes the "Asahi" newspaper. An article in the paper points out that in conditions of stagnation in trade with the United States and West European countries, Japanese businessmen, seeking to overcome the economic depression, count seriously on the development of economic ties with the USSR. This is shown by the forthcoming visit to the USSR of a major delegation of Japanese businessmen, headed by President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry Shigeo Nagano.

"Asahi" writes that this mission, the biggest ever, will include representatives of all economic districts, employers' organizations as well as from the leading companies of Japan.

LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAMME

The reasons for the dynamic growth of Soviet-Japanese trade are to be sought first of all in the slogan driving of both countries to live in peace and friendship, in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding. Almo Rikka, Secretary-General of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, declared in a TASS interview. The adoption of a long-term programme for expanding in-depth cooperation in trade, economy, industry, science and technology between the USSR and Finland, covering the period up to 1990, is a reflection of this.

Almo Rikka said that the many-sided business relations between the two countries will continue to expand in 1983. The intensive development of a number of Finnish industries in particular ship-building, the pulp and paper and nuclear industry and metallurgy, has become possible mainly owing to the firm trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. Special attention at the present time, Almo Rikka said, is being paid to expanding cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial facilities and industrial cooperation.

RAILWAYS OF FRIENDSHIP

Syria was virtually without railways before the coming to power of the progressive national regime which set itself the task of creating a railway network in the S.A.R. Our correspondent was told by Fahd al-Hassan, general manager of the Syrian construction organization. This task is being solved with the technological cooperation of the USSR.

We have already built hundreds of kilometres of track. The most important lines are as follows: the Latakia-Kamashli line, the Tartous-Homs-phosphates pits line and the Damascus-Homs-Haleb line. Now we are completing the expansion of our railway network.

The Soviet experts sent by the USSR to Syria help to work in difficult conditions. Soviet organizations also supplied machines, mechanisms and equipment needed for the construction and operation of our railways.

OVER 300 POWER PROJECTS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES WITH THE TOTAL CAPACITY OF 66 MLN KW HAVE BEEN OR ARE BEING BUILT WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF VSESOUZNOYE OBJEDINENIYE "TECHNOPROMEXPORT"

V/O "Technopromexport" constructs thermal and hydroelectric power stations of various capacity, as well as high-voltage electric power lines and substations.

V/O "Technopromexport" also offers the following services involved in the construction of power projects:

- investigation and survey works;
- designing;
- delivery of complete hardware sets;
- assembly and adjustment of equipment on site;
- start-up operations;
- supervision on site;
- training of the local personnel in the Customer's country and in the USSR.

V/O "Technopromexport"

— operates on a "turn-key basis" or in cooperation with foreign firms;

- offers expertise and know-how in the field of designing, construction and modernization of power projects;
- delivers spare parts;
- provides field services.

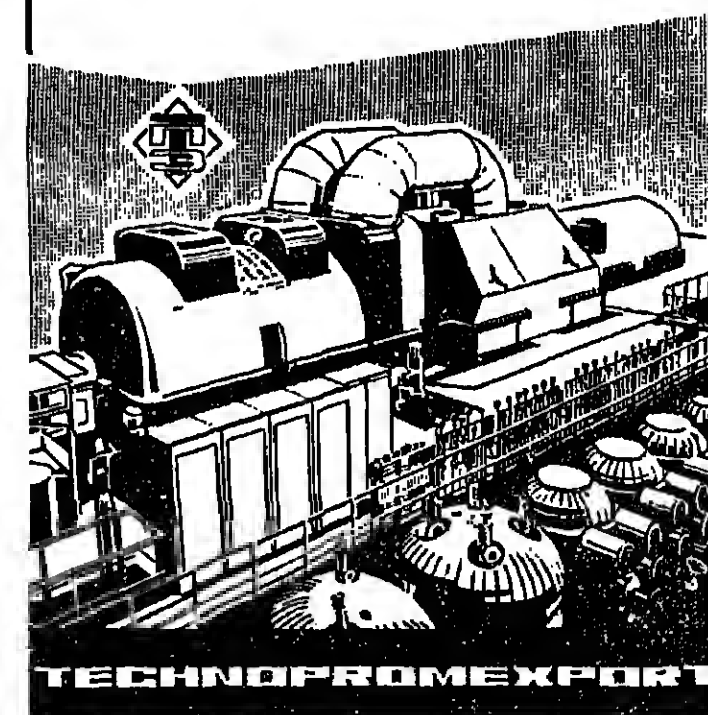
Contact

V/O "Technopromexport", 18/1 Ovtchinnikovskoye sh., 113324 Moscow, USSR

Telegrams: Technopromexport Moscow

Telephone: 220-15-23

Telex: 411158



RESTORATION BY POLISH EXPERTS

In 1983-84 the Polish Budimex foreign trade organization will carry out restoration and reconstruction work on more than 100 historic monuments in the Estonian capital of Tallinn. Among them are three museums (archaeological, historical and art) and buildings which in future will be turned into cafes, a shop for the Melodie recording company, a jeweller's workshop plus shop, and a club for tourists, etc.

Recently V/O Sojuzvneshtorgstroimport and Budimex signed another contract for restoration work in the old part of Tallinn — on the Vasko Rannavere rampart, for example. The contract is worth over 2,000,000 rubles. The work is to be completed in 1984.

Sojuzvneshtorgstroimport has been cooperating with Budimex for over five years now. In 1982 the aggregate value of contracts for restoration and reconstruction work in Tallinn added up to nearly 5,000,000 rubles.

In accordance with earlier contracts Budimex will also restore and reconstruct facilities on

the Tartu University campus in Estonia, as well as buildings in the historical part of Riga in Latvia.

At present Sojuzvneshtorgstroimport is discussing with Polish representatives the restoration of several buildings of the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.

AIR CENTRE FOR CMEA NATIONS

Work is over in Ulyanovsk, a town on the Volga, on an airfield complex for a centre for the joint training of technicians and air-control tower personnel for the civil aviation of CMEA member-countries. Bulgarian and GDR pilots have already undertaken their first training flights. The complex has equipment which enables direct to land in practically any weather, while the runway can handle all types of modern aircraft.

The construction is underway of a simulation block where trainees will be taught to learn to fly planes.